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CONGO

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of the Congo for the period 1972-1976

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BASIC DATA

(1970)

Area		342,000 square kilometres
Total population		1,100,000
Population density		3.2 per square kilometre
Working population		
	Total	507,000
	Male	242,000
	Female	265,000
Birth rate		46 per cent
Mortality rate		24 per cent
Growth rate		
	Total population	2.2 per cent
	Urban population	3.5 per cent
	Rural population	1.7 per cent
Rate of urbanization		32 per cent
Density of villages per 100 square kilometre		1.2
Number of children in school		247,000
School enrolment rate		
	Boys	92 per cent
	Girls	80 per cent
Number of pupils per teacher		62
Gross domestic product per capita		71,500 francs CFA
Operational budget		18.1 thousand million francs CFA
Capital budget		1.8 thousand million francs CFA

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME PROPOSAL
FOR
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

1972-1976

I. BRIEF STATEMENT OF CURRENT OVER-ALL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

1. The People's Republic of the Congo, a country of 342,000 square kilometres bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gabonese Republic, on the north by Cameroon and the Central African Republic and on the east and south by the Republic of Zaire, had a population of 1,123,000 in 1971. The population density is 3.2 per square kilometres and the population growth rate is approximately 2.2 per cent. The working population was estimated at 507,000 in 1970 and the rate of urbanization at 32 per cent. The density of villages per 100 square kilometres is 1.2. In 1970, school enrolment was 92 per cent for boys and 80 per cent for girls. In 1971, the country had 8,300 kilometres of roads, of which 337 kilometres were asphalted, an 800-kilometre railway, 4,500 kilometres of navigable waterways and 26 airfields open to traffic, including 3 international airfields.

2. The economy of the People's Republic of the Congo is highly diversified. Although the agricultural sector accounts for only about 11 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), two-thirds of the population live by this important activity. Timber plays an important role in the country's economy and exports. In the future, hydrocarbons should also constitute an important source of public revenue and account for a large proportion of exports.

3. The Congo is a relatively industrialized country and continues to emphasize this sector in its economic development. Continued industrialization of the country requires that national production should find outlets in the rest of the world, since the national market is too small.

4. The tertiary sector accounts for approximately 50 per cent of the gross domestic product. The geographical position of the People's Republic of the Congo explains the important role of transit services, and transport in general, in the country's economy.

5. Although the gross domestic product per capita is quite high (approximately $270 per year), the distribution of the national income is less balanced. The

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balance of trade is in deficit by almost 3 thousand million francs CFA in 1970). The deficit should be made up in the near future by new exports of hydrocarbons. The external public debt remains large (being estimated at US$112 million in June 1970).

6. These factors explain the structure of the fiscal system (more than one half of all budgetary income is derived from customs revenue), the size of the national budget in comparison with the gross domestic product, and the considerable proportion of social expenditure in the budget, owing to heavy urbanization and the high rate of school enrolment.

7. Within the framework of the institutional reforms which are at present being formulated, a three-year economic and social development plan for 1973-1975 is being prepared. A Five-Year Plan for the period 1976-1980 will subsequently be formulated.

8. The development objective which the leaders of the People's Republic of the Congo have set themselves is not quantitative growth of the gross domestic product at all costs, but progressive improvement of the quality of life for the people, both in social terms and individually. In order to reach this objective, technical training must go hand in hand with civic and ideological training, in order to avoid the exploitation of man by man. One of the development objectives is therefore training at all levels.

9. Another major objective is development of the country's natural resources - forests, which cover 67.3 per cent of the country, or 230,000 square kilometres, and mineral resources (petroleum and potassium) - and cash crops (sugar-cane, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, palm-oil, paddy and ground-nuts). Continued growth of the industrial sector is linked with this objective.

10. Furthermore, development, as viewed by the Congolese authorities, requires an equitable distribution of income among the various categories of the population. At the present time, there are two factors to be stressed:

(a) The agricultural sector accounts for only about 11 per cent of the gross domestic product, but supports almost two-thirds of the total population;

(b) The northern regions, which are relatively thinly populated, have long been neglected, and their relative isolation hinders any significant economic progress.

Accordingly, two objectives are called for:

(i) Development and modernization of agriculture and stock-raising through a drive to train rural workers and to reorganize rural communities and through improvement of the transport infrastructure (to facilitate the movement of agricultural products to the towns, thus enabling the peasants to increase their production and to receive a cash income);

(ii) Development of means of communication, in order not only to link up existing activities but also to end the isolation of geographically remote areas, even if no existing economic activity appears at present to justify such an effort. The construction of access roads to the north is thus a priority objective.

11. Lastly, the quality of life of Congolese citizens depends on health conditions in the country. A special effort is thus necessary in the field of health and sanitation, and existing arrangements in that field must be improved.

12. Attainment of the above-mentioned objectives will require rationalization of the production sector; modernization of the administrative structures, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the State apparatus while maintaining balance in public finance; reform of education and teaching, in order to train productive members of society who can ensure economic growth and socialist development; and maintenance of growth through the implementation of a programme of productive investment aimed at strengthening and diversifying the production mechanism.

13. As shown in table I below, which gives a global estimate of technical assistance for the programming period, the principal source of technical assistance for the People's Republic of the Congo is bilateral assistance, which is provided by a number of countries, the principal ones being France, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

14. The assistance requested from UNDP for the programming period is small in quantity, compared with the total technical assistance resources offered to the People's Republic of the Congo. Nevertheless, the sectors for UNDP action have been selected with great care so that the best use can be made of the particular features of multilateral assistance - firstly neutrality due to the absence of special national interests, and secondly, diversity of experience, which guarantees that the techniques applied in the execution of projects will be the ones best suited to local conditions. This principle may be illustrated by a number of examples. UNDP assistance is requested in the administration sector (approximately 6 per cent of the IPF) for assistance in organizing administrative services that are in keeping with the State's responsibilities in a developing country, rather than based on the traditional model of one or another industrialized country. UNDP assistance is requested for the State enterprises sector (15 per cent of the IPF), since this sector is of great importance to the country's economy and could be assisted less easily on a bilateral basis. UNDP assistance is requested in the field of external trade (12 per cent of the IPF), in order to help the People's Republic of the Congo to promote its exports and diversify its outlets and its suppliers both in the developing countries and in the industrialized market-economy countries and socialist countries of Europe. UNDP assistance is requested in the forestry sector (which absorbs 20 per cent of the IPF), in order to help the Congo not only to increase its timber production and exports but also, more importantly, to gain for itself the maximum possible benefit from the exploitation of this important natural resource, by training national personnel in the various

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forestry disciplines, making an inventory of resources and helping to organize forest exploitation in such a way that it provides a stimulus to development in the regions concerned. Lastly, UNDP assistance has been requested for the training of teaching personnel, so as to provide the Congo with growing number of trained personnel able to design and put into operation an educational system adapted by Congolese to the Congo's needs; however, UNDP assistance in this field will be in the form of a regional project open to the other countries of Central Africa.

15. As the table in annex I shows, the first year of the programming period will absorb most of the resources available. The reason for this arrangement of the time-table is that the size of the IPF for the People's Republic of the Congo does not allow the assistance requested from UNDP to be maintained at the level reached in 1971 and 1972. Consequently, efforts had to be made to reduce progressively the volume of assistance requested. By 1974, the assistance requested by the People's Republic of the Congo from UNDP will have reached a level which almost conforms to the annual average based on the IPF, subject to an unprogrammed reserve of 10 per cent. It would be desirable that, during the following years, 1975 and 1976, the volume of assistance offered to the People's Republic of the Congo by UNDP should be restored to an equivalent level.

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TABLE I

ESTIMATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES
for the Programme period (1972-1976)
(in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Source	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bilateral programmes	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600
Multilateral programmes (other than the United Nations system)	200	210	210	210	210
Assistance from the United Nations system, excluding UNDP (WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA)	1,600	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620
Sub-total	12,400	12,430	12,430	12,430	12,430
UNDP	2,884	1,864	1,368	735	450
Grand total	15,284	14,294	13,798	13,165	12,880

II. DESCRIPTION OF SECTORAL NEEDS TO BE MET WITH UNDP ASSISTANCE

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

16. Prime importance is attached to the infrastructure sector, which can be subdivided into a "development administration" sub-sector and a "transport sub-sector.

17. The priority assigned to the "development administration" sub-sector is the outcome of the Congo's opting for a socialist strategy and of the special responsibility which falls directly on the State as the driving force in the country's economic, social and cultural development. Therefore, UNDP assistance is requested in the key areas of economic planning, management of State enterprises and organization of trade. The Congo is also participating in the World Agricultural Census and Establishment of a Permanent System of Statistical Inquiries regional project in Central Africa (RAF/71/186), the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning regional project (RAF/71/193), the African Development Bank Pre-investment Unit project (RAF/67/043) and the Pan-African Telecommunications Survey regional project (RAF/71/231). The administration sub-sector also receives considerable bilateral assistance from France in the fields of public administration, particularly finance, justice and social security, and assistance from the European Development Fund in the field of economic planning.

18. The priority assigned to the "transport" sub-sector arises partly from the need to ensure an internal communications system to facilitate trade and thus to stimulate production, and partly from the exceptional geographical position of the country and its responsibilities to its neighbours as a transit country. In the coming years, the People's Republic of the Congo expects to allocate 50 per cent of total investments to this sub-sector. Accordingly, UNDP financed a recent project consisting of a feasibility study on the realignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO); this project was executed by the World Bank, which is currently contributing to the financing of the follow-up operations. The European Development Fund and the Fund for Assistance and Co-operation are also taking an active part in the development of this sector.

Economic Planning and general economist (PRC/70/002 and PRC/70/12)

19. An effort is now being made to develop and finalize the system of economic planning. The main difficulty in this field is the lack of available personnel. From January 1971 to October 1972, UNDP provided the Planning Services with the technical assistance requested with a view to continuing the work of the plan, supervising its implementation, reviewing its orientation and programming, and working out its long-term prospects. The general economist concluded his mission in March 1972 and the economic planning expert concluded his in October 1972. This project was executed by the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 30 September 1972): $30,000 - 12 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 600,000 francs CFA.

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Regional planning (PRC/68/001 and PRC/72/009)

20. Between January 1966 and April 1972, UNDP financed and the Office of Technical Co-operation executed a regional planning project whose purpose was to collect economic data from all the regions of the country in order to establish an extensive inventory (project PRC/68/001). In the light of the results achieved by this project, UNDP is asked to finance, and the Office of Technical Co-operation to execute, a project to establish a methodology of regional planning, to formulate regional development plans, including the related financial plans and to prepare legislation on master plans for towns and villages.

Assistance requested (1 July 1973 - 31 July 1976): $90,000 - one expert (36 man-months) and an associate expert (36 man-months).

Plus: $7,725 chargeable against the IPF for PRC/68/001.

Government counterpart contribution: 13,404,000 francs CFA.

Financial planning (PRC/71/006)

21. In 1971 the Government requested assistance from UNDP and the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation in overhauling the financial system and studying fiscal problems. The main task of the financial planning expert, who arrived on 3 November 1972, is structuring the financial services on the basis of the decree establishing the financial system of the People's Republic of the Congo and studying the problem raised by the new financial system.

Assistance requested (1 November 1972 - 31 January 1976): $97,500 - one expert (39 man-months).

Government counterpart contribution: 1,950,000 francs CFA.

Promotion of co-operatives (PRC/72/006)

22. UNDP is asked to finance, and the ILO to implement, a project whose purpose is to work out the measures to be taken to restructure the service for rural co-operatives and craft and agricultural co-operative community groups, which involves defining and organizing the authority responsible for promotion and supervision and drawing up regulations. The expert in the promotion of co-operatives must also work out a five-year development plan for the co-operative sector. The project, requested by the Government on 6 July 1972, was approved by UNDP on 4 November 1972.

Assistance requested: (1 November 1972 - 31 January 1973): $7,500 - one expert (three months)

Government counterpart contribution: 150,000 francs CFA.

Statistical fellowships - Abidjan (PRC/69/005)

23. UNDP is asked to continue to finance fellowships during the programming period for the continued training of statisticians, statistical assistants and statistical technicians at the School of Statistics in Abidjan. Fellowships will be granted according to the needs of the General Planning Office, to which the fellowship-holders will be assigned on their return, and on the basis of the candidates' qualifications. The United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation is the executing agency.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 1 September 1974): $42,100.

Government counterpart contribution: 9,780,000 francs CFA.

Statistical fellowships - Yaoundé (PRC/72/004)

24. UNDP is asked to contribute $65,600 in order to continue financing fellowships to train statisticians or statistical assistants at the School of Statistics in Yaoundé. As in the case of the preceding project, fellowships will be granted according to the needs of the General Planning Office, to which the fellowship-holders will be assigned on their return and on the basis of the candidates' qualifications. The United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation is the executing agency.

Assistance requested (1 October 1972 - 1 September 1974): $65,600.

Government counterpart contribution: 15,100,000 francs CFA.

Fellowships of the International Institute of Educational Planning, Paris (PRC/72/002 and PRC/72/003)

25. In order to improve the efficiency of the educational planning services, the Government requested UNDP to finance two 10-month fellowships to enable two employees of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to take, during the school year 1972/73, courses offered by the International Institute of Educational Planning in Paris. UNESCO is the executing agency.

Assistance requested (1 September 1972): $11,000 - 20 fellowship-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 1,000,000 francs CFA.

Fellowships in educational planning, Dakar (PRC/72/005)

26. The Government requested UNDP to finance a fellowship of 1.1/2 months to enable an employee of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to attend an intensive course on programming and planning techniques and methods applied to reform of the educational system; the course was given from 23 October 1972 to 2 December 1972 by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar.

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Assistance requested: $950 - 1 1/2 fellowship-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 100,000 francs CFA.

Fellowship in postal and telecommunication matters (PRC/71/008)

27. In August 1971, the Government requested UNDP to finance a fellowship to enable a Post Office inspector to attend a teacher-training course in postal and telecommunication matters and, on his return, to brief the instructional staff of the Post Office Training Centre in Brazzaville. The course was held in Paris from 14 October 1971 to 11 March 1972.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 11 March 1972): $1,350 - three fellowship-months.

Fellowships at the School for the Training of Wildlife Experts, Garoua, Cameroon (PRC/71/001)

28. In order to strengthen the services reponsible for exploiting the considerable wildlife and plant resources of the Congo, the Government requested UNDP to finance two 10-month fellowships at the School for the Training of Wildlife Experts in Garoua, Cameroon. The courses were held from 9 August 1971 to 9 June 1972. The project was executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Assistance requested: $7,000 - 20 fellowship-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 150,000 francs CFA.

Printing techniques (PRC/71/002)

29. At the request of the Government, UNDP financed, and UNESCO provided the services of an expert in printing techniques for one year. The aim of the project was the designing and production of reading material, school books and audio-visual materials; this involved direction of the printing work, planning of the administrative work, assignment of responsibilities, evaluation of production and requirements, co-ordination and control of the practical technical work at all stages. The project was not in fact very closely related to economic planning. The continuation of this project has been taken over by French bilateral assistance.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 August 1972): $20,000 - eight man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 600,000 francs CFA.

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National School of Administration (PRC/70/019 (preparatory assistance) and PRC/72/010)

30. Generally speaking, the Government considers that the number of public employees is too high. This is due in part to the fact that the civil service is one of the only outlets for those emerging from a system of education which is a legacy of the past. Not only does this situation weigh heavily on the public exchequer, but it also acts as a brake on development because of the low level of productivity which it engenders. That is why, beginning in 1970, the Government requested assistance from UNDP and the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation in preparing a project designed to give present and future employees practical training in public administration, and the kind of training which is necessary if the administration is to be a driving force in national development. The preparatory phase, which consists of an evaluation of the staffing needs of the Congolese civil service and the formulation of a large-scale project, is being carried out at present by the Project Manager with the assistance of an expert and an associate expert. The aim of the large-scale project, which is due to begin on 1 July 1973, will be to train in 3.1/2 years 390 employees of all grades, 22 counterparts and a number of training officers whose task will be to train the personnel of State enterprises, to provide retraining and further training for 1,150 cadres and to carry out the preliminary investigations for a reform of the civil service to be put into effect at later stage. For this phase, which will be carried out with bilateral assistance, the Government is requesting UNDP to finance the services of the Project Manager, six experts and nine associate experts.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 December 1976): $488,900 - 167 man-months for experts; 396 man-months for associate-experts; 54 man-months for fellowships.

Government counterpart contribution: 165,460,000 francs CFA.

Employment classification consultant (PRC/72/001)

31. In February 1972 the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo requested UNDP to finance the assignment by the International Labour Organisation of a consultant in the classification of employment and remuneration for a period of three months to assist the Government in establishing a system of classification of employment and remuneration compatible with local conditions and in keeping with the ILO classification. The expert arrived in the People's Republic of the Congo on 25 November 1972. In view of the magnitude of the work to be carried out, the services of a consultant for an additional period of three months have already been provided for in the project document.

Assistance requested (25 November 1972 - 24 May 1973): $15,000 - six expert man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 300,000 francs CFA.

Fellowship in labour administration

32. The Government has requested UNDP to finance a four-year fellowship, starting in 1973, to enable an official of the Ministry of Labour to take a course of training at the Institut d'Etude du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale in Lyons and at the Institut des Sciences Sociales du Travail in Paris. However, a candidate suitably qualified to benefit from such training has not yet been nominated.

Assistance requested (1 January 1973 - 31 December 1976): $25,600 - 48 fellowship-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 2,400,000 francs CFA.

Various fellowships in planning

33. In order to be able to meet certain training needs which will arise during the programming period in the various planning disciplines, the Government is requesting UNDP to set aside $10,000 per year starting in 1973 to provide financing for various fellowships. On 23 November 1972, the Government requested financing from these funds for two eight-month fellowships to enable two employees of the Ministry of Labour to take the courses offered by the Regional Centre for Labour Administration in Africa (CRADAT) at Yaoundé.

Assistance requested (1 January 1973 - 31 December 1976): $40,000.

Port administration and organization (PRC/70/001)

34. Since March 1971, at the request of the Government, an UNCTAD expert financed by UNDP has been assigned as consultant to the Board of the Trans-Congo Communications Agency (ATC) at Pointe Noire. ATC, which is one of the major State enterprises, also receives considerable bilateral assistance from France. The role of the international expert is to study measures calculated to increase, through better organization, the real capacity of the port of Pointe Noire, the last link in the Trans-Congo chain of communications.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 May 1973): $42,500 - 17 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 510,000 francs CFA.

Assistance to State enterprises (PRC/71/516 (Phase I and Phase II)

35. According to the strategy adopted by the People's Republic of the Congo, the main sectors of the economy must be under the control of the State, which assumes the major responsibilities in economic development. There are approximately 60 State enterprises, some of which have considerable management difficulties. For that reason, in 1970 the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo requested assistance from UNDP and the International Labour

Organisation in reorganizing a number of State commercial and industrial enterprises, training senior and middle-echelon staff and preparing for the establishment of a permanent national agency to continue the kind of activities begun by the project. The project was approved by the Governing Council of UNDP in January 1971 and became operational on 1 June 1971. The project encountered some difficulties at the beginning of its activities because of its magnitude and because of some delay in the recruitment of project personnel, particularly counterparts fitting the descriptions in the project document. The Government places great hope in this project and is asking UNDP to supply additional assistance to State enterprises after March 1974, when Phase I of the project ends. The UNDP contribution for the second phase will be of the order of $420,000 for the period 1974-1977, of which $320,000 will be for the programming period ending in 1976. The reason why this amount is less than for the first phase of the project is that the Government would very much wish this project, like other projects receiving UNDP assistance, to provide for genuine and increasingly extensive use of national counterparts trained by the project in its first phase, instead of simply using international experts. Such an approach will enable funds to be released for other priority projects.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 December 1976): $1,171,000 including 288 experts man-months for Phase I.

Government counterpart contribution: 145,860,000 francs CFA.

Establishment of the Congolese External Trade Centre (PRC/72/007)

36. The external trade of the People's Republic of the Congo is currently characterized by a considerable deficit in the balance of trade. Moreover, in view of the smallness of the domestic market, the development of external trade and the search for outlets abroad have become a prerequisite for the continued industrialization of the country, since the policy of import substitution is currently inadequate; in addition, an increase in production, and hence the discovery of new outlets, are the only way in which some existing State enterprises will be enabled to break even and to end deficits which, if they continue, could cause grave financial difficulties for the Government. In view of the need to organize and co-ordinate efforts to promote Congolese exports and to undertake the training of specialized personnel, the People's Republic of the Congo has established a Congolese External Trade Centre. UNDP was asked in March 1971 to supply the necessary assistance to enable the Centre to start operations. The assistance consists in services of UNCTAD experts and in fellowships. The pre-project preparatory mission is at present in progress.

Assistance requested (1 June 1972 - 31 December 1976): $875,500.

Government counterpart contribution: 121,522,000 francs CFA.

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Inspection of the quality of timber for export (PRC/73/002)

37. One of the main problems to be solved in connexion with Congolese exports is the training of personnel responsible for inspecting the quality of timber for export at the port of Pointe Noire, so that the People's Republic of the Congo may receive a more equitable share of the income from the exploitation and export of undressed timber. For that purpose, the Government in August 1972 requested UNDP to finance the services of an expert who will be assigned to Pointe Noire and will become a member of the team of experts working on the Congolese External Trade Centre project.

Assistance requested (1 January 1973 - 30 June 1973): $15,000 - six man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 270,000 francs CFA.

Analysis of maritime freight rates -(PRC/70/018)

38. Because the freight rates applied to traffic from or to Pointe Noire were very high, the Government requested UNDP to finance a project consisting in a study of the freight ratesapplied to all goods imported or exported through the port of Pointe Noire, with a view to recommending various methods calculated to bring about a reduction of those rates. An UNCTAD expert carried out the project in a nine-month mission starting in July 1971.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 March 1972): $7,500 - three man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 9,000 francs CFA.

Realignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO) (PRC/69/520)

39. The study of the Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO) realignment, which had become essential in order to allow for foreseeable traffic expansion, was intended to help the Government to determine the feasibility of possible improvements to the alignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway between Holle and Dolisie; improvements were also needed in train and telecommunication control installations between Pointe Noire and Brazzaville and between Mont Belo and M'Binda. In addition, the project included a study of the economic advantages of the selected proposals and their implications for the railway's finances, as well as a determination of the maximum possible transport capacity of the existing single-track line resulting from the envisaged improvements in the contour, alignment and operation of the railway. In 1969 UNDP was asked by the Government to finance the project, whose total cost is $1,017,000. Execution of the project extended over three years (1970-1972). It was executed by the World Bank, which is currently contributing to the financing of the follow-up operations.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 1 January 1973): $299,351 - sub-contract.

Government counterpart contribution: 23,850,000 francs CFA.

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B. AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

40. This sector occupies a very important place in the economic life of the Congo, since nearly 60 per cent of the population derived their income from it. The greatest attention is devoted to forestry and timber industries, in which provision is being made for the development of traditional activities. In the field of fisheries and fish-farming, traditional activities account for a not inconsiderable amount of resources, given the size and number of rivers and the quantity of salt-water fish off the Atlantic coast. With regard to the development of stock-raising, considerable efforts are being made, particularly in the public sector. The Government also attaches great importance to the development of a modern system of agriculture and lays stress on the necessity of integrating agriculture and industry. Thus, the Government is in the process of setting up an agroindustrial cassava complex, is expanding oil-palm plantations and planning the modernization of factories, and intends to set up timber industries in the future forestry operation areas of the north and to establish pine and eucalyptus plantations in Niari, with a view to the manufacture of pulp. It is greatly interested in establishing mechanized farms and new ranches as well as a pineapple plantation and cannery. Lastly, it is planning to build a modern fisheries complex.

41. The Government attaches very great importance to the agricultural sector. Requests for UNDP assistance for the sector account for 41.5 per cent of the funds available under the IPF, quite apart from the participation of the Congo in the regional project for research on the African migratory locust (RAF/69/146) and the regional project for research and advanced training in fish farming (RAF/66/054). Projects for rural development, modernization of farming systems, extension services, and so forth, are under way with the participation of UNDP and with bilateral aid, from France and the People's Republic of China in particular. The expansion of small stock-raising and the establishment of large ranches for industrial purposes are already under way or in the advanced planning stages, mainly as a result of the assistance provided by the European Development Fund and the Work Bank and help from the Soviet Union, which has supplied the Congo with a large animal health laboratory and the experts needed to staff it. The maritime fishing industry was the subject of a recent agreement between the Congo and Italy. Forest inventories have already been carried out or are in progress to permit rational exploitation of forest resources.

General Agronomist (PRC/70/004)

42. Congolese agriculture places on the market a fairly diversified range of products, but in small quantities; it suffers from low productivity. Thus, over and above quantitative targets (production, trade, employment and income), the Government wishes to develop the most modern forms of production. To that end, it requested UNDP, early in 1970, to finance the services of an FAO expert whose task is to advise it on the preparation and execution of various projects in the field of agriculture and more specifically, from 1972 onwards, on the introduction of agricultural research in the country. The expert has been on assignment since 5 May 1971. At the request of the Government, the expert has

also been appointed FAO Representative, which empowers him to advise the Government and the UNDP Resident Representative on other matters within the competence of FAO.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 December 1974): $90,500 - 36 man-months.

Rural development in the region of Pool and the Koukouya Plateau (PRC/70/507 (Phase I and Phase II)

43. On 27 August 1968 field operations began on a "rural renewal" project financed, at the request of the Government, by the Special Fund of UNDP, the objective of the project was to improve the living and working conditions of the population in the pilot zone of Kinkala. The difficulties encountered by this project and its mediocre results made it necessary to overhaul the concept and definition of the project's objectives. Accordingly, a revised plan of operation was signed on 30 September 1970 for the project entitled "Rural development in the region of Pooland the Koukouya Plateau"; the initial duration of the project was 2.1/2 years, and the Government is requesting UNDP to finance a second phase and to extend the project until 31 December 1977. The purpose of the project is to improve the conditions and standard of living of the rural population through an increase in agricultural production; stock-raising, fish-farming and rural handicrafts. It is also aimed at introducing the institutional structures necessary for rural development and helping to increase employment. This integrated project is being conducted under the direction of the ILO and involves the participation of experts from a number of international organizations and sources of bilateral aid: FAO, UNESCO, WHO, France and the USSR. Assistance is also provided by UNICEF and WFP. The concepts, methods and techniques which have been devised, developed and tested under this project could later be applied throughout the country.

44. The first phase is designed to prepare and put into effect functional literacy education services, extension services, community group projects and programmes for the advancement of women; the health service is being organized with the participation of the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF. The training and retraining of technical personnel and extension officers is under way and will be continued. After the necessary structures for teaching production techniques (rehabilitation of one farm and creation of five others) had been established, and following the development of the production of seeds, small livestock, fish and hybrid plants, activities designed to improve production and marketing were started under the project. There are nine international experts currently assigned to the Congo under this project and several experts from other projects are taking part in it, some on a full-time basis.

45. The first phase ends on 31 March 1973, and UNDP is asked to provide supplementary assistance for the continuation of activities under the project until 1977. To that end, UNDP will be requested to contribute $520,000, of which $400,000 will be for the period 1972-1976. The reason why this amount

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is less than for the first phase of the project is that the Government would wish this project, like other projects receiving UNDP assistance, to provide for genuine and increasingly extensive use of national counterparts trained during the first phase, instead of simply using international experts. Such an approach will enable funds to be released for other priority projects.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 December 1976): $1,000,700.

Government counterpart contribution: 367,024,000 francs CFA.

Veterinarian/zootechnician (PRC/69/004)

46. The stock-raising sector is insufficiently developed. In 1970, it was estimated that there were about 30,000 head of cattle in the Congo. The limiting factors are improperly planned feeding, endemic diseases and the lack of skilled veterinarians, of adequate infrastructure on the ranches and, in general, of skilled workers. Since it is not traditionally an animal-raising country, the People's Republic of the Congo is encountering considerable difficulties in solving these problems. Accordingly, in July 1969, the Government asked UNDP to finance for 2.1/2 years the services of an FAO veterinarian/zootechnician who would advise it on all aspects of the organization of animal production, on measures to combat animal diseases and on ranch management. The expert, who took up his duties in September 1970, has also been trying to help veterinarians and zootechnicians, who are young and few in number, to improve their performance; he is involved in the training of specialized workers and subordinate personnel, which is essential to any animal production; he supervises veterinary and zootechnic establishments and participates in the formulation of projects and in the setting up of farms and ranches; he is endeavouring to improve the organization and hence the effectiveness of veterinary inspection in order to prevent the introduction of cattle diseases; he organizes the collection of veterinary statistics with the help of periodic reports, in order to obtain an over-all picture of the situation and of the needs; he also prepares the epizootological map of the Congo on the basis of field research and periodic reports. In view of the planned expansion of stock-raising - particularly cattle-raising - over the next few years and the fact that there are still too few experienced professional workers in this field, the Government considers it essential to extend the expert's mission to December 1974.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 December 1974): $93,500 - 36 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 1,800,000 francs CFA.

Survey and development of off-shore pelagic fish resources (PRC/66/505)

47. The fish consumed by the Congolese population is mainly imported, despite the possibilities offered by local fishing both in rivers and off shore. As one of the measures taken to remedy this situation, the Government has asked UNDP to finance a project for the survey and development of off-shore pelagic fish resources. The purpose of this project is to survey stocks of pelagic

fish off the Congolese coast - particularly sardinella - and to study their fluctuations and distribution. It is planned to study the biological characteristics of such fish and to compare the yield from different fishing methods. This project, executed by FAO and subcontracted to the Office of Overseas Technological and Scientific Research (ORSTOM), will end in July 1973 after five years.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 July 1973): $244,400 - subcontract.

Consultants on marketing and processing technology for pelagic fish

48. The Government is asking UNDP to finance in 1974 a project whereby the scientific results obtained under the preceding project could be put to use by appointing two consultants on marketing and processing technology for pelagic fish to advise the Government in the search for possible economic applications. In particular, the results are to be used by the new Société italo-congolaise d'Armement et de Pêche (SICAPE), whose activities are at present mainly concerned with tuna processed in Italy but will be expanded to include sardinella fishing and trawl fishing to supply the home market; this expansion of the activities of SICAPE will be possible as soon as the port facilities reserved for the fishing fleet at Pointe Noire have been enlarged under the investment programme of the Trans-Congo Communications Agency.

Assistance requested (1 February 1974 - 31 July 1974): $30,000 - 12 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 390,000 francs CFA.

Consultant on fisheries and marketing of fish (PRC/71/009)

49. The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo requested from UNDP a two-month mission by an FAO expert with the aim of investigating potential fish resources in the rivers of the Mosaka region and estimating the annual production which could be achieved without endangering reserves. This study was necessary in order to enable the Government to reorganize river fishing and packaging facilities and to improve distribution channels for fishery products. The expert's mission lasted from 1 April 1972 to 19 May 1972.

Assistance requested (1 April 1972 - 19 May 1972): $5,000 - 2 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 100,000 francs CFA.

Training and research in fish farming (PRC/72/011)

50. In September 1972, the Government requested UNDP to finance a project for training and research in fish-farming. The project is the continuation at the national level of the activities undertaken in the Congo as part of a regional project executed by FAO with its centre at Bangui. The expert stationed in the Congo under the regional project completed his mission on 19 December 1972.

The expert who will be responsible for execution of the national project is expected at any time. The aim of the project is to promote small-scale fish-farming in order to increase the cash income of the peasants. The Djoumouna pisciculture station will continue its research on fish-farming methods suitable for the Congo, its demonstration activities and its training of supervisory personnel.

Assistance requested (1 January 1973 - 31 December 1975): $149,000 - 78 expert man-months, 72 United Nations Volunteers man-months, equipment.

Government counterpart contribution: 50,642,000 francs CFA.

Forestry Training and Demonstration Centre, Mossendjo (PRC/66/504 (Phase I) and PRC/71/525 (Phase II).

51. With the aim of eliminating obstacles to the development of forest production and forestry industries, the Government asked UNDP in November 1965 to finance a project aimed at the training of skilled personnel in certain aspects of forestry and timber utilization, the development of timber consumption and of the export of valuable varieties and the promotion of local use and export of little-known Congolese varieties. The Plan of Operation was signed on 28 December 1966 and work on the first phase, lasting five years, started on 30 June 1967. The executing agency is FAO, which has subcontracted the project to the Centre technique forestier tropical (CTFT). The first phase of the project was completed on 30 June 1972. During that phase, the project developed to become extremely important in the training of Congolese forestry personnel. At the end of the first phase, the Project Manager's counterpart became Director of the Mossendjo Forestry Centre. The Centre's production enables it to be partly self-supporting. In May 1971, the Government asked UNDP to finance a second, three-year phase. During this second phase, it is planned to continue the activities of the first phase (mainly under the direction of counterpart personnel), to supplement the three existing training sections (forest exploitation, sawmilling, wood-working) with three new sections which will train timber mechanics, forest rangers and administrators of timber enterprises, and to study the seasoning of sawn wood for marketing. This should result in better exploitation of forest resources and the creation of new timber-producing and timber-processing units.

Assistance requested (1 July 1972 - 6 June 1975): $755,000.

Government counterpart contribution: 156,700,000 francs CFA.

Planning and development of forest resources in the Sibiti-Zanaga zone (PRC/71/515)

52. The forestry reserves at present accessible to the road and rail systems will be virtually exhausted within a few years, and it is essential that new areas should be rapidly developed in order to maintain the forestry industry at its present level. The Government therefore requested UNDP, in June 1970,

to provide assistance in planning the development of forest resources in the Sibiti-Zanaga zone, which is to be linked to the existing road network with the help of loans granted by FED (Jacob-Sibiti section) and IBRD (Sibiti-Zanaga section). The purpose of the UNDP operation is to assist the Government in making an inventory of forest resources in the Sibiti-Zanaga zone, in the south-western part of the country, using modern methods of photogrammetry and soil sampling, to undertake the planning of those resources and of the needs for forest inventory personnel, and to help the Government to draw up a forest exploitation development plan. The project would also include a study of related legislative problems. The executing agency is FAO, which has subcontracted the work to the CTFT-Polytechna group. 1/ The Plan of Operation was signed on 5 June 1971, but the work had already begun on 1 February 1971. During the execution of the project, the Government requested that the area being inventoried should be increased from 600,000 to 750,000 hectares. The field work was completed in December 1972, and the data are now being analysed and technical reports are being prepared.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 31 March 1973): $273,400).

Government counterpart contribution: 27,052,000 francs CFA.

Planning and development of forest resources in the northern Congo (PRC/72/013)

53. It is planned gradually to shift the exploitation of forest resources from the southern part of the country, which with the present methods of exploitation is becoming depleted, to the northern region. The north, where an area of 6.7 million hectares is covered by forest, at present accounts for only about 5 per cent of the Congo's forestry production. It is the wish of the Government that the new zones should be brought into exploitation in such a way as to promote the development of the regions concerned and to provide the State with additional resources. It is therefore requesting UNDP to finance a project in this region similar to the one that was carried out in the Sibiti-Zanaga zone; the project will be complementary to a forest inventory project being carried out in an adjacent area by CTFT, with financing by the Fund for Assistance and Co-operation. The Government earnestly hopes that this project, like others which have been mentioned in this Programme, instead of providing only for the use of international experts, will make provision for the utilization of the national counterparts who were trained during the first phase. The idea of this is to release the funds that are needed for the execution of other priority projects.

Assistance requested (1 April 1973 - 31 May 1975): $450,000 for consultants, subcontracting, fellowships and equipment.

Government counterpart contribution: 60,000,000 francs CFA.

1/ Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT) (France); Polytechna (Czechoslovakia).

C. INDUSTRY

54. The promotion and development of industry is in the forefront of governmental concerns in the People's Republic of the Congo. This sector experienced a high rate of growth during the 1960s, the average between 1958 and 1968 being 17.5 per cent. Import-substitution manufacturing industries played a major role in this phase of rapid expansion. Since most of the substitutions capable of showing a profit have already been effected, the continuation of this expansion will depend on the capacity of the industrial sector to become export-oriented. It is necessary to find organizational structures and types of activity that will make this possible without placing the national economy in too vulnerable a position. As mentioned previously, the Government has requested UNDP and UNCTAD to assist it in establishing a Congolese External Trade Centre which should provide a solution to this problem.

55. Apart from the problem of markets, the development of industrialization in the Congo encounters two bottle-necks - financing and training. With a view to overcoming these difficulties, the Congo is receiving assistance from a number of countries, such as France, the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in the fields of water and electricity supply, textile industry, boat-building, industrial services to State enterprises, oil production, timber-processing and cement production. This assistance is in the form of services of experts and technicians, fellowships and equipment, and in some cases is linked to the financing by the foreign countries of certain investments.

56. The timber industries already account for some local processing of natural resources. In addition, some of the petroleum from Congolese oilfields will be refined at the future Pointe Noire refinery, while exploitation of the potassium deposits at Holle should lead to the processing of by-products (table salt, magnesium) and offers hope for the establishment, in the more distant future, of chemical and petrochemical industries.

Industrial adviser (PRC/71/004 and continuation)

57. The senior officials of the Department of Industry are extremely anxious to have the services, as in 1971 and 1972, of an industrial adviser to help them to inventory and exploit the possibilities of new industries, and also to give them appropriate advice on solving any difficulties encountered by existing industries. An amount of $10,000 (four man-months) was assigned in 1972 to enable the industrial adviser to complete his mission, which was concerned particularly with sectoral studies in the Kouilou region. The Government is requesting UNDP once again to finance the services of a UNDP industrial adviser for a period of two years.

Assistance requested (1 January 1972 - 23 April 1972 and 1 July 1973 - 30 June 1975): $70,000 - 28 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 1,200,000 francs CFA.

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Industrial consultants

58. The Government wishes to have at its disposal, as needed, the services of industrial consultants. It requests UNDP to finance these missions for a total of 16 man-months.

Assistance requested (1 March 1974 - 31 October 1974 and 1 March 1975 - 31 October 1975): $40,000 - 16 man-months.

Government counterpart contribution: 800,000 francs CFA.

Pilot unit for the production of table salt

59. A UNDP exploratory mission prepared, in 1972, a project for a small pilot unit to manufacture table salt from the by-products of the potassium workings at Holle. The pilot unit might later extend its activities to studying the manufacture of other usable chemical products. This will depend on UNIDO's agreeing to contribute to this project equipment to the value of US$150,000 outside the IPF. If UNIDO agrees, the Government will request UNDP to participate in the financing of this project.

Assistance requested (1 October 1973 - 30 September 1976): $200,000 - 36 man-hours for experts, 12 man-hours for consultants, 72 man-hours for volunteers, 24 fellowship-months and miscellaneous expenses ($47,200).

Government counterpart contribution: to be determined.

D. HUMAN RESOURCES

60. The human resources sector covers two sub-sectors in which the needs of the People's Republic of the Congo are very great - health and education.

61. In the health field, the needs include both the training of qualified personnel at all levels and the establishment of a health infrastructure covering the entire population. In these fields, the People's Republic of the Congo is receiving assistance from France, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, and from WHO and UNICEF. The Government also attaches great importance to a water-supply and sanitation project for Brazzaville and contemplates requesting the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to finance the preliminary studies and the formulation of master plans.

62. In the field of education, the Congo can pride itself on a high rate of school enrolment (92 per cent for boys, 80 per cent for girls). Nevertheless, the Government remains very conscious of the country's educational needs and the necessity of providing training for the cadres needed by the country. In an initial phase, during the period 1970-1975, the Government has two major objectives: a reduction in the costs of general education and general training; a reform designed to adapt curricula and methods to the immediate economic, social and political circumstances, or, in other words, to prepare young people

for working life. In a second phase, during the decade 1975-1985, there will gradually be a complete reorientation of the entire educational system, whose methods, content and purposes will have to be adapted to the construction of a socialist society, and first of all to the cultural liberation of the masses and their cadres.

63. The reforms already in progress or projected are aimed, firstly, at the adaptation of education to economic circumstances at all levels, the progressive ruralization of primary schools, the expansion of scientific and technological education and the establishment of practical orientation centres or elementary vocational training centres to take certain children at the end of the elementary cycle, and, secondly, at raising the average standard of teaching staff. In order to meet the need for trained cadres, it will be necessary to establish cycles preparing students directly for working life or providing in-service training, since the scarcity and poor quality of intermediate and medium-level cadres constitutes one of the main bottle-necks in the Congolese economy. As the economic development planned for the decade 1970-1980 procedes, this will become an increasing drag on the rate of growth. The training of technically qualified cadres in industry, agriculture, transport, services and commerce is undoubtedly a vital factor of economic and social development in the Congo during the coming years.

64. In the educational sector, the People's Republic of the Congo is receiving assistance from France, the Soviet Union, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of China and Cuba, and from UNICEF. This assistance is in the form of teachers at all levels, fellowships and teaching or scientific equipment.

Secondary School Teacher Training Institute (Phase II) (PRC/68/509)

65. A project entitled "Secondary School Teacher Training Institute for Central Africa" was initiated in 1962 with assistance from the Special Fund and UNESCO. That first phase, which was concluded in 1968, was followed by a second phase which was extended until 1972. During those first two phases, the Institute trained for the countries of Central Africa - particularly the Congo, Chad and the Central African Republic - general secondary school teachers (569, including 402 Congolese), primary education inspectors (29, including 13 Congolese) and advisers on teaching methods (17, all Congolese). It thus attained its first objective, which was to train secondary school teachers, and the Congolese Government is now entirely responsible for the first section. The Government has requested continuation of UNDP and UNESCO assistance, which is considered essential in view of the reorganization of the Institute and the need to establish the material and human infrastructure to provide instruction at the second university cycle level for the training of lycée (second clycle of secondary education) teachers and for the continued training of primary education inspectors and advisers on teaching methods. This assistance will be covered by a regional project having a duration of three years (RAF/72/136).

Assistance requested (1 January 1972- 31 August 1972): $515,000.

Government counterpart contribution: 298,989,000 francs CFA.

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PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP INPUTS
FOR THE PERIOD 1972-1976

Annex I

COUNTRY: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURE: US$7,500,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL GOVERNMENT INPUT: 1,472,748 Francs CFA

Estimated Government inputs in thousands of francs CFA						Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs in thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE						
						A. Ongoing/approved projects						
600	-	-	-	-	600	1. Economic planning and general economist	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
1,115	-	-	-	-	1,115	2. Regional planning	7.7	7.7	-	-	-	-
150	600	600	600	-	1,950	3. Financial planning	97.5	7.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	-
150	-	-	-	-	150	4. Expert in promotion of co-operatives	7.5	7.5	-	-	-	-
4,500	2,400	2,880	-	-	9,780	5. Statistical fellowships (Abidjan)	42.1	18.9	10.8	12.4	-	-
4,400	7,900	2,800	-	-	15,100	6. Statistical fellowships (Yaoundé)	65.6	17.6	35.2	12.8	-	-
-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	7. Fellowships at IIEP (Paris)	11.0	-	11.0	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	100	8. Fellowship in educational planning (Dakar)	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-
150	-	-	-	-	150	9. Wildlife	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-
400	-	-	-	-	400	10. Printing techniques	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-
700	360	-	-	-	1,060	11. Assistance to NSA (prepatory)	82.5	52.5	30.0	-	-	-
300	-	-	-	-	300	12. Employment classification consultant	15.0	-	15.0	-	-	-
360	150	-	-	-	510	13. Port organization and administration	42.5	30.0	12.5	-	-	-
30,200	29,630	28,030	-	-	87,860	14. Assistance to State enterprises (Phase I)	851.0	438.3	331.1	81.6	-	-
90	-	-	-	-	90	15. Analysis of maritime freight rates	7.5	7.5	-	-	-	-
23,850	-	-	-	-	23,850	16. Realignment of CFCO	299.4	299.4	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-		17. Improvement of Post Office operations	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-
67,065	42,040	34,310	600	-	144,015	Sub-total A	1,588.5	946.1	475.6	36.8	30.0	-

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Estimated Government inputs in thousands of Francs CFA						Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs in thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						B. New Projects						
-	2,234	4,468	4,468	2,234	13,404	1. Regional planning	90.0	-	15.0	30.0	30.0	15.0
-	40,000	44,000	40,000	40,000	64,000	2. Assistance to NSA (execution)	406.4	-	91.2	152.9	94.3	68.0
-	600	600	600	600	2,400	3. Fellowship in labour administration	25.6	-	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
-	960	960	960	960	3,840	4. Various fellowships in planning (to be assigned as needed)	40.0	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
-	-	-	29,000	29,000	58,000	5. Assistance to State enterprises (Phase II)	320.0	-	-	80.0	120.0	120.0
630	30,523	29,662	30,337	30,370	121,522	6. Congolese External Trade Centre	875.5	45.5	356.2	217.9	144.9	111.0
270	-	-	-	-	270	7. Expert in inspection of quality of timber for export	15.0	-	15.0	-	-	-
900	74,317	80,090	105,365	103,164	363,836	Sub-total B	1,772.5	45.5	493.8	497.2	405.6	330.4
67,965	116,357	114,400	105,965	103,164	507,851	Sub-total INFRASTRUCTURE	3,361,0	991.6	969.4	634.0	435.6	330.4

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Estimated Government inputs in thousands of francs CFA						Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs in thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						Sector: AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY						
						A. Ongoing/approved projects						
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. General agronomist (including extension not yet approved)	90.5	30.5	30.0	30.0	-	-
27,024	-	-	-		27,024	2. Rural development in the region of Pool and the Koukouya Plateau (Phase I)	624.7	522.0	91.6	11.0	-	-
600	600	600	-	-	1,800	3. Veterinarian/zootechnician (including extension not yet approved)	93.5	33.5	30.0	30.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4. Study and development of off-shore pelagic fish resources.	244.4	179.6	64.8	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	100	5. Marketing of fish	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
41,780	61,960	52,960	-	-	156,700	6. Forestry Training and Demonstration Centre, Mossendjo (Phases I and II)	755.0	416.6	209.6	128.8	-	-
18,552	8.500	-	-	-	27,052	7. Planning and development of forest resources in the Sibiti-Zanaga zone	273.4	187.6	85.8	-	-	-
88,056	71,060	53,560	-	-	212,676	Sub-total A	2,086.5	1,374.8	511.8	199.9	-	-

Estimated Governments inputs in thousands of francs CFA						Activities by sector	Estimated UMDP inputs in thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						B. New projects						
-	10,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	340,000	1. Rural development in the region of Pool and the Koukouya Plateau (Phase II)	400.0	-	50.0	110.0	120.0	120.0
-	-	390	-	-	390	2. Consultants on marketing and processing technology for fish	30.0	-	-	30.0	-	-
-	26,790	13,894	9,958	-	50,642	3. Training and research in fish-farming	149.0	-	60.0	44.5	44.5	-
-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	60,000	4. Forest inventory in the north	450.0	-	200.0	200.0	50.0	-
-	56,790	144,284	139,958	110,000	451,032	Sub-total B	1,029.0	-	310.0	384.5	214.5	120.0
88,056	127,850	197,844	139,958	110,000	663,708	Sub-total AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY	3,115.5	1,374.8	821.8	584.4	214.5	120.0

Estimated Government inputs in thousands of francs CFA						Activities by sector	Estimated UNDP inputs in thousands of $US					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						Sector: INDUSTRY						
						A. Ongoing/approved projects						
200	-	-	-	-	200	Industrial adviser	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
200	-	-	-	-	200	Sub-total A	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-
						B. New projects						
-	300	600	300	-	1,200	1. Industrial adviser	60.0	-	15.0	30.0	15.0	-
-	-	400	400	-	800	2. Industrial consultant missions	40.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	-
						3. Pilot unit for production of table salt	200.0	-	50.0	100.0	50.0	-
-	300	1,000	700	-	2,000	Sub-total B	300.0	-	65.0	150.0	85.0	-
200	300	1,000	700	-	2,000	Sub-total INDUSTRY	310.0	10.0	65.0	150.0	85.0	-
						Sector: HUMAN RESOURCES						
						A. Ongoing/approved projects						
32,884	99,063	100,263	66,779	-	298,989	1. Secondary School Teacher Traing Institute	515.9	493.0	22.9	*	*	-
32,884	99,063	100,263	66,779	-	298,989	Sub-total A	515.9	493.0	22.9	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	B. New projects: nil	-	-		-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sub-total B: nil	-	-		-	-	-
32,884	99,063	100,263	66,779	-	298,989	Sub-total HUMAN RESOURCES	515.9	493.0	22.9	-	-	-

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Estimated Government inputs in thousands of francs CFA

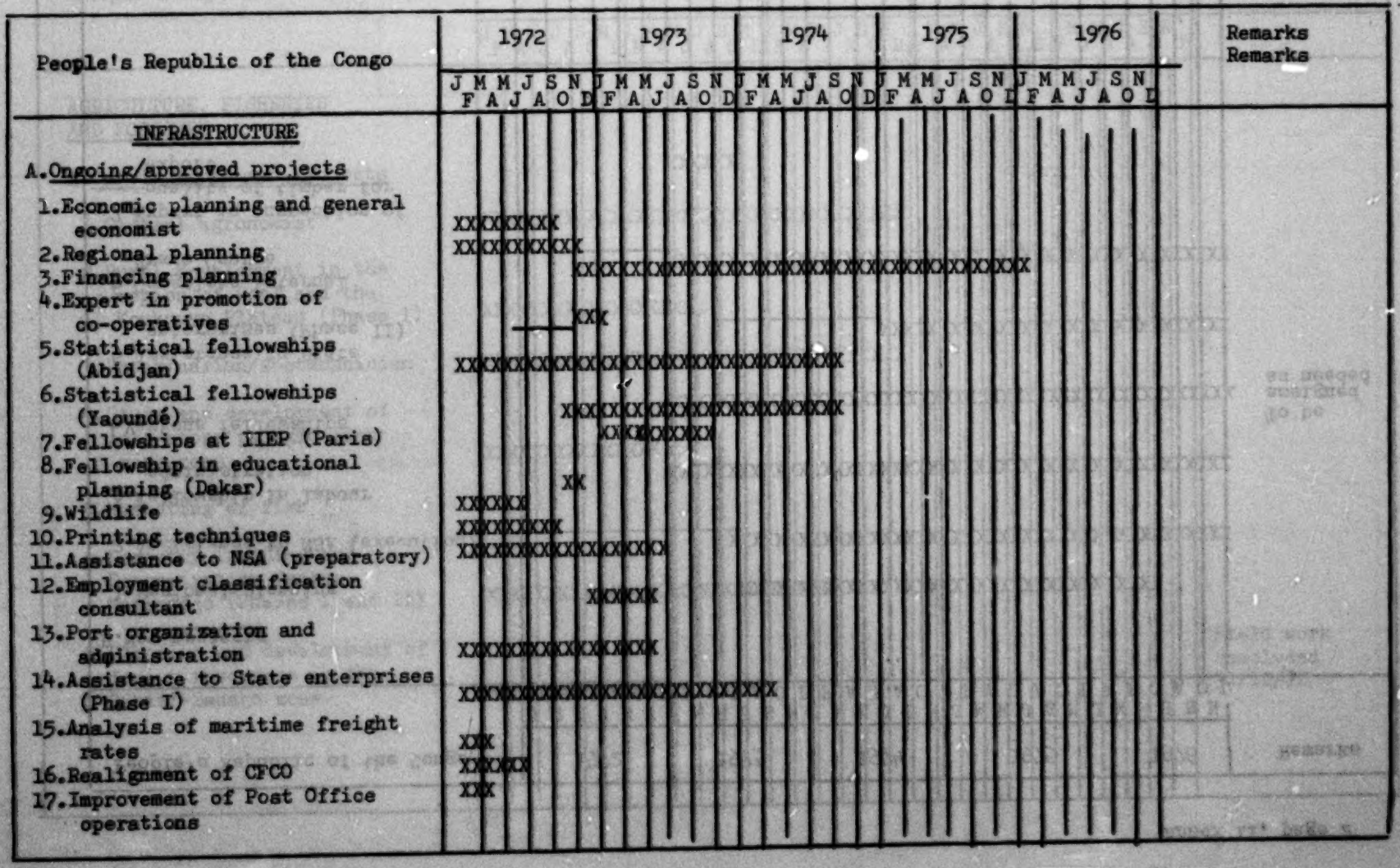
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
189,105	543,570	413,507	313,402	213,164	1,472,748

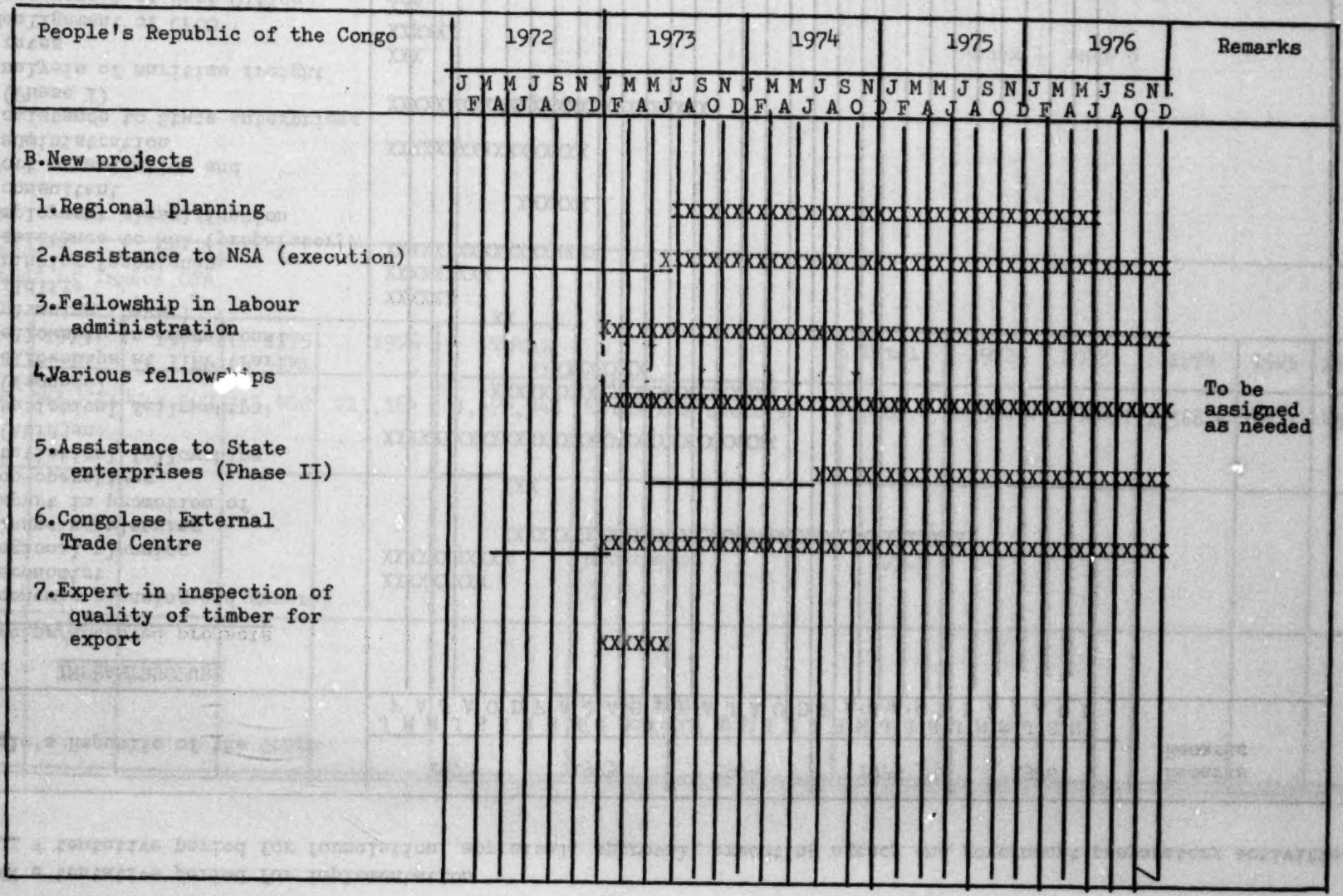
	Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total all sectors	7,302.4	2,884.4	1,864.1	1,368.4	735.1	450.4
Reserve at present programmed	197.6					
GRAND TOTAL (= Country IPF)	7,500.0					

ANNEX II

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH TENTATIVE TIME-TABLE FOR PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

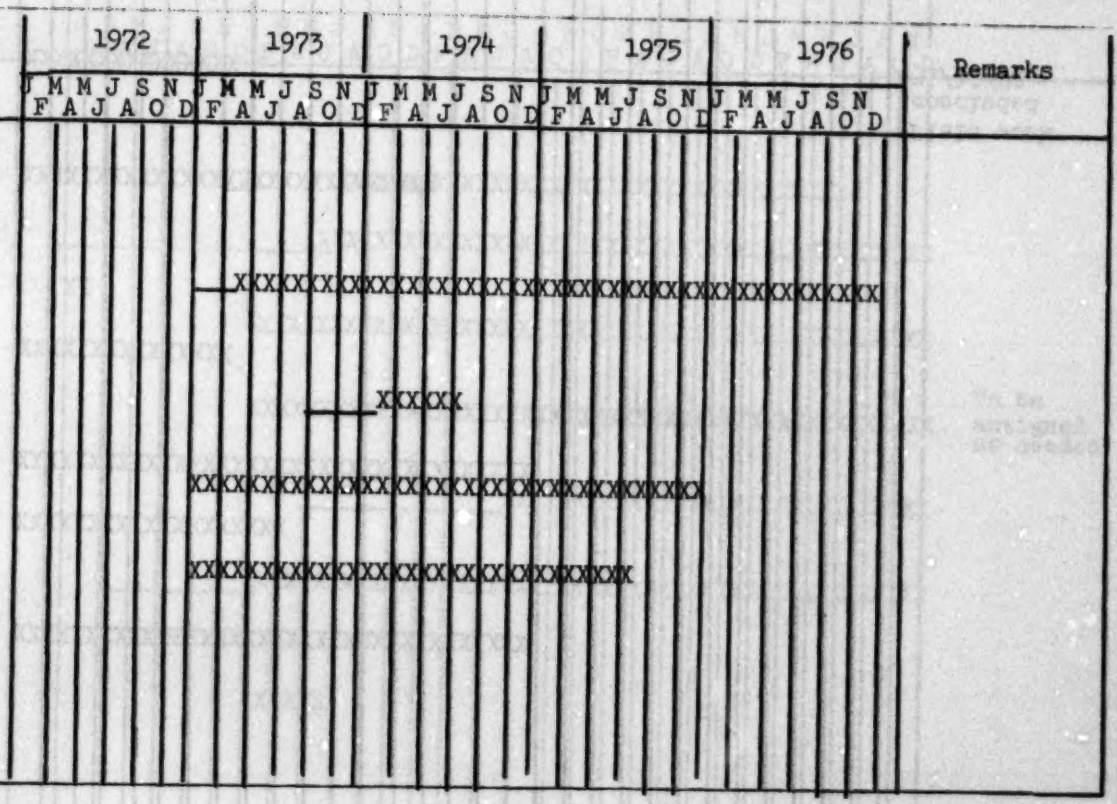
(XXXX = tentative period for implementation
_____ = tentative period for formulation, appraisal, approval, executing agency and government preparatory activities)


People's Republic of the Congo
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N
F A J A O D F A J A O D F A J A O D F A J A O D F A J A O D
Remarks
Remarks
INFRASTRUCTURE
A. Ongoing/approved projects
1. Economic planning and general economist
2. Regional planning
3. Financing planning
4. Expert in promotion of co-operatives
5. Statistical fellowships (Abidjan)
6. Statistical fellowships (Yaoundé)
7. Fellowships at IIEP (Paris)
8. Fellowship in educational planning (Dakar)
9. Wildlife
10. Printing techniques
11. Assistance to NSA (preparatory)
12. Employment classification consultant
13. Port organization and administration
14. Assistance to State enterprises (Phase I)
15. Analysis of maritime freight rates
16. Realignment of CFCO
17. Improvement of Post Office operations


People's Republic of the Congo
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
Remarks
J F M A M J J A S O N D
B. New projects
1. Regional planning
2. Assistance to NSA (execution)
3. Fellowship in labour administration
4. Various fellowships
5. Assistance to State enterprises (Phase II)
6. Congolese External Trade Centre
7. Expert in inspection of quality of timber for export
To be assigned as needed

People's Republic of the Congo	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Remarks
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY						
A. Ongoing/approved projects						
1. General agronomist	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
2. Rural development in the region of Pool and the Koukouya Plateau (Phase I)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
3. Veterinarian/zootechnician	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
4. Study and development of off-shore pelagic fish resources	XXXXXXXXXXXXX					
5. Marketing of fish	XX					
6. Forestry Training and Demonstration Centre, Mossendjo (Phases I and II)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

People's Republic of the Congo



B. New Projects

1. Rural development in the region of Pool and the Koukouya Plateau (Phase II)

2. Consultants on marketing and processing technology for pelagic fish

3. Training and research in fish-farming

4. Forest inventory in the north

People's Republic of the Congo	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Remarks
	J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N J M M J S N					
	F A J A O D F A J A O D F A J A O D F A J A O D F A J A O D					
INDUSTRY						
A. Ongoing/approved projects						
Industrial adviser	XXXX					
B. New projects						
1. Industrial adviser		XXXX

ANNEX III

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS WHICH CANNOT BE FINANCED WITHIN THE CURRENT IPF

	Total 1973-1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
INFRASTRUCTURE					
(a) Further training for administrative and clerical employees					
The purpose of this project would be to organize courses of further vocational training for employees of the public services and State enterprises occupying junior clerical positions.	166,300	11,500	56,800	60,800	37,200
(b) Economic planning					
This would be continuation of an expert mission, concluded in 1972, the purpose being to continue the work of the plan, supervise its implementation, review its orientation and programming and work out its long-term prospects.	60,000	30,000	30,000		
HEALTH					
Integration of health components into the rural development project in the region of Pool and the Koukouya Plateau	360,000	30,000	120,000	120,000	90,000
The purpose of this assistance would be to supplement that already provided by WHO and UNICEF and to ensure the development of a pilot demonstration zone for a health development project.					
Water-supply and sanitation in Brazzaville					
The purpose of this project is to draw up master plans for water-supply and the treatment and disposal of sewage and drainage in certain particularly poorly served areas of Brazzaville to be designated by the Government.	836,600	273,050	855,550	208,000	